

1963

Chairman Hardy and Admiral Stephens at the trawler investigation:

Chairman HARDY. At the time that two Japs visited the Department of State on the morning of December 7, 1941, it was presumed that they were honest and that there wasn't anything going on that was prejudicial to the security of the United States. Isn't that so?

Admiral STEPHENS. This is correct, sir.

Chairman HARDY. Then we get ourselves in one awful mess by accepting at face value this kind of a presumption, and you are making the presumption all on the side of the Russians.

Now, no one is saying that the Russians are going to use these trawlers to launch a military attack, although we do not know. But they certainly are not just fishing. If anyone wants to make any presumptions, it might be wise and in the interest of our national security to presume that the trawlers are being used as radio relay points for spy activity in this country, that they are mapping our coastline, listening in on our military and civilian communications, carrying agents to or from Cuba or even the United States, or any number of other espionage activities. Any one of which would rule out "innocent" passage.

The point of all this, of course, is not whether Russian trawlers should be permitted within our 3-mile limit, or within 12 or 15 miles of our coast but rather whenever any Soviet vessel, trawler, freighter or naval ship comes anywhere near our shores in our own waters or international waters it should immediately be placed under surveillance.

To do less is to invite trouble, and we cannot afford to gamble with our national security.

#### JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, over 2 years ago I addressed the House and urged the prompt consideration of my bill to create a joint congressional committee to supervise the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. At that time there was a great hue and cry for an investigation of the CIA in the wake of the disaster of the Bay of Pigs. As so often happens, the furor over the abortive Cuban affair subsided and so did criticism of the CIA. The Cuban fiasco was the consequence of permitting a secret Government organization, which is not subject to the usual congressional scrutiny, to conduct its own foreign policy. There is a saying that those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

Now we have reports that the CIA is once more involved in policymaking—this time in South Vietnam. As we know, the South Vietnam Government has been engaged in suppressing its own people through a campaign of religious persecution. On August 21 this campaign resulted in a series of ruthless and bloody raids on Buddhist pagodas. These raids were carried out by the special forces of

Col. Le Quang Tung. According to yesterday's New York Times, the CIA pays as "direct under-the-table aid" \$3 million a year for the salaries and maintenance of these forces. Although these forces, under the direct control of South Vietnam's strong man, Ngo Dinh Nhu, are carrying out the policy of religious persecution, the New York Times reports that the CIA last week decided to continue the \$250,000 monthly payments to these troops.

Mr. Speaker, it is incredible that the CIA is supporting the very forces in South Vietnam which are undermining U.S. policy. President Kennedy has pointed out that the campaign of religious persecution is not the way to win in that area.

The role of the CIA in South Vietnam again demonstrates that vital necessity of a congressional watchdog committee over the CIA. The operations of the CIA are not being scrutinized by the Congress. Even its budget is concealed from almost every Representative and Senator. The CIA has consistently overstepped its role as an intelligence-gathering agency by engaging in policy formulation and execution. It is in essence a secret government. The existence of a secret government is totally inconsistent with our democratic values and procedures. I again urge the adoption of my resolution—House Joint Resolution 145—calling for the establishment of a joint congressional watchdog committee over the CIA. It is time for Congress to make the CIA accountable for its actions.

#### PRAYER AND BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Mr. BECKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include a resolution.)

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House well know, there are 57 Members of this body who introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States to permit prayer in public schools and Bible reading and to provide against further litigation in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, the 57 Members who have introduced these resolutions appointed 6 Members—the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BARRING], the gentlemen from Florida [Mr. CRAMER and Mr. FUQUAI], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATTI], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KORNEGAY], and myself—to act as a committee to draw up an amendment which we could all support rather than having 57 different resolutions. That amendment is now prepared and has been approved not only by the 6 Members of the House acting as a committee, but many of the 57 Members who have introduced resolutions. We are introducing the joint resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting a copy of the resolution in the Record at this point so that every Member can read it and understand it and know when they sign the discharge petition that this is the one which will be substituted for House Joint Resolution 407 under discharge

petition No. 3. All Members can now sign the discharge petition knowing just what the amendment will do.

The resolution referred to follows:

H. RES. 407

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution only if ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress:*

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall be deemed to prohibit the offering, reading from, or listening to prayers or biblical scriptures, if participation therein is on a voluntary basis, in any governmental or public school, institution, or place.

"SEC. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall be deemed to prohibit making reference to belief in, reliance upon, or invoking the aid of, God or a Supreme Being, in any governmental or public document, proceeding, activity, ceremony, school, institution, or place or upon any coinage, currency, or obligation of the United States.

"SEC. 3. Nothing in this article shall constitute an establishment of religion.

"SEC. 4. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

#### RESOLUTION TO REFER THE ISSUE OF PRAYER AND BIBLE READING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC GATHERINGS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. SCHADEBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a resolution to refer the issue of prayer and Bible reading in public schools and public gatherings to the people of the United States. Freedom does not just happen. If it is to survive men must be willing to live for it as well as to die for it. The service dead who sleep beneath the hallowed ground in our Nation's burying places bear silent yet vivid testimony that freedom is indeed costly. They did not die to give us freedom—they gave their lives to give us the opportunity to pursue freedom. In a sense they have said, "We have done what we could." It is now up to us. There are countless other numbers who sleep beneath the sod who also have given their lives for freedom's cause, making sacrifices as civilians matching those made by others in uniform.

Our political forefathers made it abundantly clear in many of their writings, some of which are now historic documents that God created man to be free; that He indeed intended every man whom He created to be endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which, but may I point out not the extent of